

Americans Warned of Japan's Needs

DR. I. IYENAGA SAYS SITUATION IS MORE SERIOUS THAN IN CALIFORNIA

CONGESTION HURTS

Japanese Professor of History in Chicago Addresses Men at Dinner at Plaza.

New York.—The failure of Americans to understand the position of Japan in the far east is likely to result in a more serious situation than that caused by the "Japan-California controversy," Dr. I. Iyenaga, professor of history at the University of Chicago, told prominent Americans and Japanese at a dinner given at the Hotel Plaza by Major George Haven Putham, Charles A. Coffin, Lindsay Russell, and Emerson McMilla.

The dinner was the occasion of bringing out a book "America to Japan," which is a companion volume to "Japan to America," which was published several months ago. The first volume contained appreciations of this country by many eminent Japanese, and the book which came out last night is a cordial reciprocation containing contributions from Japan from many well-known Americans. The speeches by Americans who preceded Dr. Iyenaga were all in a tone of great admiration to Japan.

"After all the golden words for Japan which I have heard from so many distinguished Americans," he said, "I don't know if it is right for me to speak bluntly, but the chairman has asked me to speak, and it would be discourteous of me to remain silent. Even at the height of the California-Japanese controversy, that affair appeared to me as less serious than the matter which has been before us in the past few weeks. Until Japan and

America come to a better understanding and until Americans see and appreciate the position of Japan in the far east, I am afraid that it will be a little more serious than at present.

You know that Japan is only about one-half the size of Texas, has a population about two-thirds that of the United States. Now what are we going to do? How is our nation going to continue to exist in so small a territory? We are advised to promote industries and create wealth. We are doing that as well as we can, but our resources are limited.

"I hope that upon this question we will receive the counsel of American friends which has been of great benefit to us before. Japan intends to remain the best friend of China, to be sure. It will help China; China will benefit, so will Japan, and so will the United States. I hope that you will help us in solving this great problem. What is the best attitude for us to take toward China? What policy is the best for us in the far east?"

Ex-Governor John Franklin Fort of New Jersey compared the attitude of Japan in the Far east to that which we had taken toward the western hemisphere in proclaiming the Monroe Doctrine, and said that he believed Japan would have the sympathy of the United States in following a policy which seemed at present to be that which the United States had taken in similar circumstances.

Dean C. Worcester, ex-Governor General of the Philippines, said that there was such a thing as tyranny by one nation over another, and such a thing as one nation helping another. He said that an example of the latter policy was our control of the Philippines.

He said that it was necessary to obtain a thorough knowledge of the facts before reaching any conclusions regarding Japan's policy, and added that our relations with Japan had suffered through the prevailing ignorance in this country regarding that empire. Every week he had once again to

(Continued on page ten.)

JAPANESE PRINCESS WEDS IN SPLENDOR

YOUNGEST SISTER OF EMPEROR BECOMES BRIDE OF SOLDIER PRINCE

AMERICANS AT THE CEREMONY

First Great Court Event in Tokio Since End of Mourning for Empress Haruko.

Tokio.—A brilliant court wedding took place here today when Princess Yasu, the youngest sister of the emperor, was united in marriage to Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni, who is attached to the second army division of the empire.

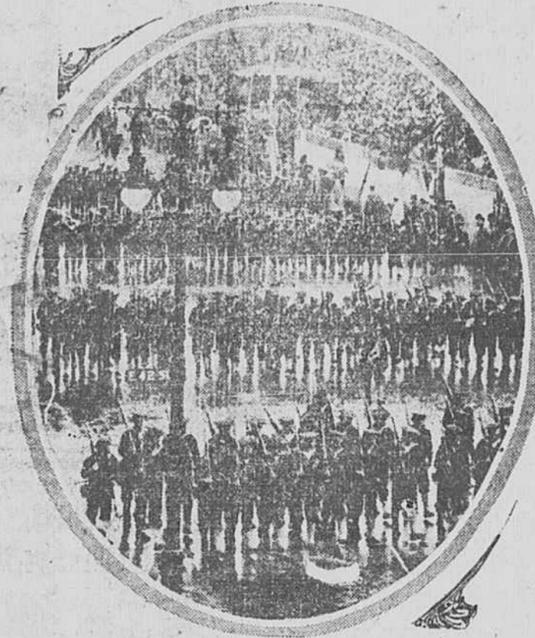
This was the first great court event since the close of the mourning period for the Empress Haruko. It was notable also as inaugurating a season of court and national gaiety which will find its climax in the great accession ceremonies at Kyoto in November.

Attired in a magnificent kimono and court-hakama of double-folded crimson silk, and carrying a fan of the sacred binoki wood, the princess was driven from the Kasumigasaki detached palace to the imperial palace, where she was joined by Prince Naruhiko. There, before the ancestral shrine the wedding ceremony was performed by a court ritualist.

All the imperial princes and princesses were present, and the American Charge d'Affaires, George Post Wheeler, and Mrs. Wheeler were among the guests. Subsequently the bride and bridegroom were escorted before the emperor and empress for felicitations. The emperor gave a wedding feast for them.

In accordance with tradition, the bride and bridegroom visited the ancestral shrines at Ise, the Emperor Jimmu's mausoleum at Utsunomiya, and

Parade of the Men of the American Fleet.



This photograph shows just a glimpse of the parade of 5,000 sailors and marines of the American fleet, which has been anchored in the Hudson River, New York, before President Wilson at the Public Library on Fifth avenue, New York, May 15. In the far distance may be seen the small cupped stand which held the president and several of those who accompanied him. The display was equal to anything the navy has attempted. It was followed the next day by the president's review of the fleet as it went to sea.

The detachment from the North Dakota led the bluejackets, then those from the Delaware, the Texas, and then came the battalion from the super-dreadnought New York. The men from the Florida made a decided hit with the crowd, inasmuch as they were led by their mascot, the battleship's goat "Dynamite." Next came the sailors from the Utah, the Rhode Island. The other battalions were as follows: Nebraska, Georgia, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Wyoming, and Kansas. The rear was brought up by a battalion of the New York naval militia. Each battleship contributed 250 bluejackets and sixty-five marines

tomb of the Emperor Mutsuhito and the Empress Haruko at Momoyama near Kyoto.

The couple will live at Sendai where the prince has his commission.

Tells of Austrians; Savagery In Serbia

George Macaulay Trevelyan, the English historian, told of war conditions in Serbia at a meeting arranged for the purpose of hearing him at the residence of Mrs. Payne Whitney, 372 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The invitations were issued in the names of Nicholas Murray Butler, Breck Trowbridge, Walter E. Maynard, Elhu Root, Professor Michael Idvorsky Pupin, and Willard D. Straight.

"In August there was an Austro-Hungarian proclamation to the soldiers," said Mr. Trevelyan in the course of his address, "saying the Serbs were a race of murderers, and great severity was to be shown them. We do not know just what measures of severity were recommended, but we know the results. The Magyars made an invasion and killed 3,000 or 4,000 Serbian civilians. Some of them they burned alive, others had their eyes gouged out, their ears clipped off, or suffered similar injury. The Austrians were driven out in two days and left things as they were, so that the evidence is complete and could not be more convincing."

Mr. Trevelyan referred to various officers reports of atrocities that had been made and then read some which he had investigated himself. His data included the names of families the members of which had been locked in their homes and burned alive, one of the victims being a three-day-old infant. He said he had other matters listed on the same sheet of paper which he would not care to read to an audience.

"The present epidemic of typhus in Serbia," said Mr. Trevelyan in the course of his speech, "is directly due to the Austrian atrocities. During the first Austrian invasion into Serbia in August the natives of Serbia stayed on their farms because they thought the Austrians were a civilized people. I have already told of the atrocities that resulted. Therefore, profiting by their first lesson, when the second invasion occurred in December they all fled, leaving the country behind them a desert."

"The countryside was entirely desolated. When I went through it in January I found some party of women, accompanied by children and men too old to fight, trying to get back to their homes. They found them destroyed. I have seen children dying at the roadside with their mothers weeping over them, because their strength had given out and there was no food.

"All of them gave the same reason for having fled. They said they did not want to be tortured and killed by the Austrians as their countrymen had been during the first invasion. So you see they would not have left if the Austrians had acted like people in the nineteenth century when they went to war. In the nineteenth century they did not commit atrocities on helpless civilians, but in this twentieth century we have advanced to the point where we do.

"As a result of the precipitate flight of all these people from the invaded territory down into South Serbia, we have 500,000 refugees planted on that territory. Therefore everything is overcrowded and most distressing conditions prevail. In every house there are three or four times as many persons as it ought to hold. These people are crowded in with a lack of proper sanitary conditions. They have no fresh articles of apparel to replace what is contaminated. Under such conditions typhus, once started, runs riot. Especially is this so because when the war broke out there were only 400 doctors in Serbia, and they were all taken into the service of the army. One hundred of them have already died of typhus.

"Serbia produces nothing but food and agricultural products. Manufactures, hospital supplies, tents, clothing, and anything that is needed for preventing the spread of typhus must come to her from Western Europe. The Serbian government knows little about sanitation on a large scale, and exhausted by the two wars which preceded this one, could not do much even if it knew how.

"The Serbian race would undoubtedly have been wiped out, if it were likely, if it had not been for the efforts of her allies and the United States."

(Continued on page ten.)

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MISS M'CLINTOCK TO LEAVE COLUMBIA

Extra Inducement May be Offered in Efforts to Retain Her.

Special to The Intelligencer.

Columbia, May 22.—There is an interest in the commencement of the College for Women this year by reason of the fact that it may be the last commencement under the administration of Miss Euphemia McClintock, the beloved president of that institution. While the future status of the College for Women remains undecided there is widespread regret at the mere thought that Miss McClintock may leave the College for Women. Ranking at the very front of the educators of the South, Miss McClintock has unselfishly lent her time and her great talents to the education of the young women of South Carolina and the South and in hundreds of homes in the Palmetto State today stir the hope that Miss McClintock will remain at the head of the College for Women, if not the present institution, then a rejuvenated and a greater College for Women.

There is basis for this hope which hasn't yet been given tangible form in public but it can be stated that there is more than a possibility that inducements may be offered Miss McClintock to remain at the head of a College for Women in Columbia to continue her great work.

Meanwhile arrangements are going forward for the commencement of the College for Women. The baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class will be preached on Sunday morning, May 31, at the First Presbyterian church by the pastor, Rev. Andrew Blackwood, D. D.

The general concert takes place on Friday night, May 28. On Monday and Wednesday nights in the beautiful gardens at the College for Women will occur the class play, this year it will be "The Piper." On Tuesday, June 1st, will occur the exhibit in the art studio, and that night the general concert and the alumnae banquet.

On Wednesday, June 2nd, at 10:30 a. m., the class day exercises will take place, followed by the business meeting of the alumnae association at 11:30, tea to the students and visitors at 5 p. m., and the conclusion of the class play, "The Piper," at 8:30 in the gardens.

The finals will take place on Wednesday morning, June 3, at 10:30 o'clock. The annual address will be made by Dr. W. D. McClintock of the University of Chicago, following which Miss McClintock, the president, will confer degrees and deliver diplomas to the following nineteen young ladies.

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"Yes, this is 214, the Anderson Cash Grocery. Excuse me please another rush order from that boarding house. Our hour glass is full, and so are we—of good things to eat.